• 2022 _______

$$-\frac{1}{X_1} + \frac{1}{X_2} + \frac{1}{X_3}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square}^{\left(3,+\infty\right)} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{B}_{\square}^{\left(2,+\frac{14}{4}\right)} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{C}_{\square}^{\left(2\sqrt{2},+\infty\right)} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{D}_{\square}^{\left(2\sqrt{2},+\infty\right)}$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

$$0 = f(x) = f(x) - t_{0} = f(x) - t_{0} = 0 = 0 = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{X_1} + \frac{1}{X_2} + \frac{1}{X_3} = t + \frac{2}{t}$$

$$X=0 \quad f(0)=0$$

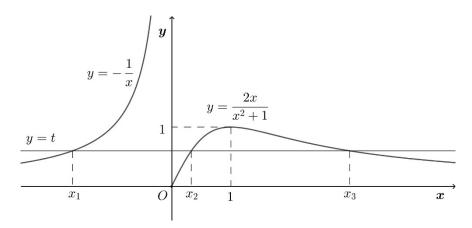
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{X + \frac{1}{X}} \le \frac{2}{2\sqrt{X \cdot \frac{1}{X}}} = 1$$

$$X > 0$$

$$f(x) \in (0,1]$$

$$(0,1)$$

$$(1, +\infty)$$



$$\therefore \bigcirc \bigcirc \mathcal{G}(x) = f(x) - t_{00000000}(x_1, x_2, x_3) + (x_1 < x_2 < x_3) + (x_1 < x_3 <$$

$$\frac{1}{X} = t \frac{2X}{X^2 + 1} = t \frac{2X}{X^2 + 1} = t \frac{2X}{X^2 + 2X + t} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{X_1} + \frac{1}{X_2} + \frac{1}{X_3} = t + \frac{2}{t} \quad 0 < t < 1 \quad y = t + \frac{2}{t} \quad 0 < t < 1 \quad 0$$

$$\frac{1}{X} + \frac{1}{X_2} + \frac{1}{X_3} \in (3, +\infty)$$

 $\sqcap \sqcap \sqcap A$

$$\mathbf{A} \Box \mathbf{1} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{B}\Box^{-}\frac{2}{3}$$

$$C_{\square}$$
 1 D_{\square} $\frac{4}{3}$

ППППС

NOT THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

 $000 A(4,3) 000000 y-3 = k(x-4) 0000000 \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 100$

$$(3+4k^2)x^2+8k(4k-3)x+4(4k-3)^2-12=0$$

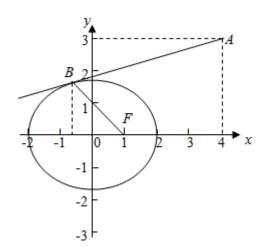
$$n k = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$00000 k=1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$X = -\frac{4k(3-4k)}{3+4k^2} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}-12}{-9+4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$k = \frac{y_B}{x_B - 1} = \frac{kx - 4k + 3}{x - 1} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{10\sqrt{2} - 12}{-9 + 4\sqrt{2}}\right) - 4\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + 3}{\frac{10\sqrt{2} - 12}{-9 + 4\sqrt{2}} - 1} = -\frac{-3 + 6\sqrt{2}}{-3 + 6\sqrt{2}} = -1$$

$\Box\Box\Box$ C



A∏- ln3

B□- ln2

C□-1-ln3

D∏- 1- ln2

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

 $f(x) = e^{x} - (a+2)x$

$$t = a + 2 > 0$$
 $\frac{b-5}{a+2} \le 1 - \ln t - \frac{3}{t}$

$$f(x) = e^{x} - (a+2)x \qquad f(x) = e^{x} - (a+2)$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi a + 2 \neq 0\Pi$

$$a+2<0 \qquad f(x)>0 \qquad f(x) \qquad R \qquad \qquad x\rightarrow -\infty \qquad f(x)\rightarrow -\infty$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(\ln(a+2)) = a+2-(a+2)\ln(a+2)$$

$$a+2-(a+2)\ln(a+2) \ge b-2$$

b-
$$5 \le (a+2)$$
- $(a+2)\ln(a+2)$ - 3
 $t=a+2>0$

$$b-5 \le t-t \ln t-3$$
 $\frac{b-5}{a+2} = \frac{b-5}{t} \le 1- \ln t-\frac{3}{t}$

$$g(t)_{\text{max}} = g(3) = -\ln 3$$

$$\frac{b-5}{a+2} \le -\ln 3 \frac{b-5}{a+2} = -\ln 3 \frac{b-5}{a+2}$$

 $\Box\Box\Box$ A \Box

 $A \square_{\epsilon}$

 $B_{\square_{2}}$

 $C \square \frac{1}{\overrightarrow{e}}$ $D \square^{-1} \frac{1}{\overrightarrow{e}}$

ППППВ

 $\int f(x) = 2x + \frac{b}{x} \cos f(x) = 0 \cos b = 2x_0^2 \cos f(x_0) = 0 \cos x_0^2 + a^2 + b \sin x_0 = 0 \cos x_0^2 + a^2 + b \sin x_0 = 0 \cos x_0^2 + a^2 + b \sin x_0^2 = 0 \cos x_0^2 + a \cos x$

 $a^2 - b = x_0^2 + 2x_0^2 \ln x_0$

 $f(x) = x^2 + a^2 + b \ln x, (a, b \in R) f(x) = 2x + \frac{b}{x}$

 $\int f(x) dx = 0$ $\int f(x) dx = 0$

 $f(X_0) = 0 \qquad X_0^2 + a^2 + b \ln X_0 = 0$

 $\Box \vec{a}^2 - b = g(x_0) = x_0^2 + 2x_0^2 \ln x_0$

 $X_0 \ge \sqrt{e} \int g(X_0) = 4X_0 + 4X_0 \ln X_0 \ge 0$

 $a^2 - b$ $a^2 - b$ $a^2 - b$

 $\Box\Box\Box$ B.

 $f(\vec{x}) = \begin{cases} e^{\vec{x}} + 4\vec{a} & x > 0 \\ 2 - \log_{\vec{x}}(x+1) & x \le 0 \text{ for } x = x + 2 \text{$

 $\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc$ a $\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc$

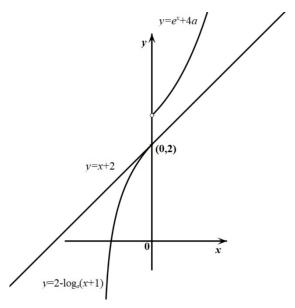
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \square \end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{B}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \square \frac{1}{e} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{C}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{e} \square \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C \square \left[\frac{1}{e} \right]$$

D[(0]]

f(x) = x + 2



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 < a < 1 \\ 4a + 1 \ge 2 \\ 1 \end{cases} \therefore \frac{1}{4} \le a < 1$$

$$...y = e^x + 4a_{\square X} = 0_{\square \square \square \square} y - (4a+1) = x_{\square \square Y} = x + 4a + 1_{\square X} = x_{\square X} = x + 4a + 1_{\square X}$$

$$0^{4a+1} \ge 20^{y=x+2} 0^{y=e^x+4a(x>0)} 00000$$

$$\therefore y = x + 2 \underset{\square}{\square} y = 2 - \log_a(x + 1) \underset{\square}{\square} (0, 2)$$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{(x+1)\ln a} k = -\frac{1}{\ln a} \ge 1 \text{ in } a \ge -1 \text{ in } a \ge \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\frac{1}{e} \le a < 1$$

□□□C.

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ B

$$f(x) = 4\cos^2 x - m\cos x - 6 \le 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 2\tau] \quad t = \cos x \in [-1, 1] \quad g(t) = 4t^2 - mt - 6 \quad g(t) \le 0$$

$$\begin{cases} g(-1) \le 0 \\ g(1) \le 0 \\ g(1) \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sin 2x - 4x - n \sin x = 2 \sin x \cos x - 4x - n \sin x$$

$$f(x) = 2(2\cos^2 x - 1) - 4 - m\cos x = 4\cos^2 x - m\cos x - 6 \le 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 2\tau]$$

$$t = \cos x \in [-1,1] \quad g(t) = 4t^2 - nt - 6 \quad g(t) \le 0 \quad [-1,1] \quad 0 = 0$$

$$\int\limits_{\text{00000000}} g(\text{-}1) \leq 0 \quad \begin{cases} 4 + m\text{-} & 6 \leq 0 \\ 4 - m\text{-} & 6 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\square \square - 2 \le m \le 2$.

 $\Box\Box\Box$ B.

$$\mathbf{A} \Box (-1, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$C \square^{(\frac{1}{4},1)}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{\square}(\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$

$$\frac{1-x}{1+x} > 0 \quad 0 \quad (1-x)(1+x) > 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) < 0 \quad 0 \quad f(x) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad (-1,1) \quad 0$$

$$f(-x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \sin x - x^2 + 3x f(x) = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} - \sin x + x^2 - 3x$$

$$\therefore f(-x) + f(x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \sin x - x^2 + 3x + \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} - \sin x + x^2 - 3x = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$-\sin x$$
 (-1,1)

$$\prod_{\square \square} f\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - f\left(-x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 2f\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) < 2f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\int \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) < f\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < x^{\frac{1}{2}} < 1$$

□□□C.

 $\Box a \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box$

$$\mathbf{A} \Box \left[-\infty, \hat{e^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \qquad \qquad \mathbf{B} \Box \left[\frac{2}{e'}, +\infty \right] \qquad \qquad \mathbf{C} \Box \left(-\infty, \hat{e^{2}} \right] \qquad \qquad \mathbf{D} \Box \left(\frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{e^{2}}, +\infty \right)$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ B

 $g'(x) = ae^{x} - 2x \ge 0 \quad \forall x \in (0+\infty)$

$$\therefore X_1 f(X_1) < X_2 f(X_2) \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \forall X_i \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} X_i \in (0) + \infty) \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} X_i < X_2 \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} X_i \in (0)$$

$$\int g(x) = xf(x) = x \left(\frac{ae^x}{x} - x \right) = ae^x - x^2$$

$$g'(x) = ae^{x} - 2x \ge 0 \quad \forall x \in (0+\infty)$$

$$\therefore t(x)_{mx} = t(1) = \frac{2}{e} \cdot \cdot \cdot a \ge \frac{2}{e} \cdot \cdot \cdot$$

$$\therefore a \boxed{\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \boxed{\left[\frac{2}{e} \boxed{\bigcirc} + \infty\right]} \boxed{\bigcirc}$$

ПППВП

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square} \left[-1 - \frac{1}{2 \mathrm{e}^2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right] \qquad \mathbf{B}_{\square} \left[-1 - \frac{1}{2 \mathrm{e}^2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right] \qquad \mathbf{C}_{\square} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}^2, -\frac{1}{2} \right] \qquad \mathbf{D}_{\square} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}^2, -\frac{1}{2} \right]$$

ППППВ

$$0000000000b = 0000 f(x) - \ln x = 0000 c = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 = 0000000000 y = c_{0000}g(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 = 0000 \left[\frac{1}{e'}e'\right]$$

Q
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}bx^2 + cx_{\square}$$
: $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + bx + c_{\square}$

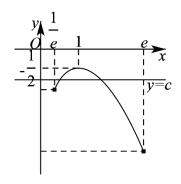
$$\therefore f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{2}\vec{x}^2 + c_{\square\square} f(\vec{x}) - \ln x = 0_{\square\square} \frac{1}{2}\vec{x}^2 + c - \ln x = 0_{\square\square} c = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}\vec{x}^2.$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - x = \frac{1 - x^2}{x} = 0 \quad g'(x) = 0 \quad x = 1$$

| X | $\left(\frac{1}{e},1\right)$ | 1 | (1, e) |
|------|------------------------------|---|--------|
| g(x) | + | 0 | - |
| g(x) | 7 | | 7 |

$$00000 \ y = g(x) \ 0_{X=1} \ 0000000000000 \ g(x)_{max} = g(1) = -\frac{1}{2} \ 0$$

$$g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -1 - \frac{1}{2e^2} g(e) = 1 - \frac{e^2}{2} g(e) < g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)$$



 $g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \le c < g(1) - 1 - \frac{1}{2e^2} \le c < -\frac{1}{20000} y = c_{0000} y = g(x) - \left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right] - \frac{1}{2e^2} \le c < -\frac{1}{20000} y = g(x) - \frac{1}{2e^2} = c_{0000} y = \frac{1}{2e^2}$

 $\square\square$ $B\square$

10 m $2022\cdot$ m 20 m 20



$$\mathbf{A} \square \frac{17}{40} a$$

$$B \square \frac{5}{8}a$$

$$C = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{24} \hat{a}$$

$$C \square \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{24} a$$
 $D \square \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13} a$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

$$PM = \frac{2a}{3} \text{ } AB = BC = CD = AD = a \text{ } O \text{ } O$$

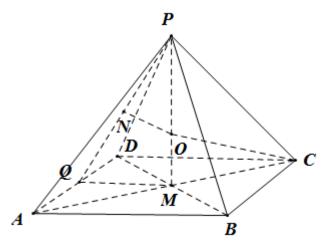
$$CO^{2} = CM^{2} + OM^{2} \cup O(\frac{2a}{3} - r)^{2} = r^{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2}\right)^{2} \cup O(r - \frac{17}{24}a) \cup O(r -$$

$$AD \perp PQ \quad AD \perp QM \quad PQ \cap QM = Q \quad PQ, QM \subseteq PQM \quad AD \perp PQM \quad AD \subseteq PAD \quad QM \subseteq$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{PM^2 + MQ^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2a}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}a\right)^2} = \frac{5}{6}a$$

$$\bigcap_{\triangle PNO-\triangle PMQ} \frac{|PQ|}{|ON|} = \frac{|PQ|}{|QM|} \bigcap_{ON} |ON| = \frac{|PQ|}{|PQ|} = \frac{\frac{17}{24}a \times \frac{1}{2}a}{\frac{5}{6}a} = \frac{17}{40}a$$

 $\square \square \square A$



$$a_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) a_n + \frac{2}{n} (n \in \mathbf{N}) \prod_{n \in \mathbf{N}} f(a_{22}) = \prod_{n \in \mathbf{N}} f(a_{$$

A∏0

B□- 1

C<u>□</u>21

 $D \square 22$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

 $00000000 \frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n} + \frac{2}{n(n+1)} 00000000 a_n = n-20 f(x) 000000 R 00000000 f(2-x) = f(x) 00000000 R$

$$f(x) = -f(x-2) = f(x-4)$$

$$\prod f(a_{22}) = f(20) = (0) \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} f(a_{22}) = f(20) = f(20) = (0) \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} f(a_{22}) = f(20) = f($$

$$a_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) a_n + \frac{2}{n} (n \in \mathbf{N})$$

$$\frac{a_n}{n} = \frac{a_1}{1} + 2(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + L + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}) = -1 + 2 - \frac{2}{n} = 1 - \frac{2}{n}$$

$$a_n = n-2$$
 $a_{22} = 20$

$$f(x) = -f(x-2) = f(x-4)$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi T = 4\Pi$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \int_{0}^{\infty} R_{0} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(0) = 0$$

$$f(a_{22}) = f(20) = (0) = 0$$

 $\Box\Box\Box$ A.

ПППП

03000000000.

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square}^{(-\infty,0)}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\square}^{(0,+\infty)}$$

$$C\Box^{(-\infty,1)}$$
 $D\Box^{(1,+\infty)}$

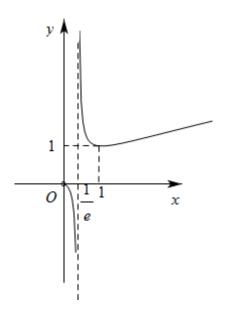
$$D\Pi^{(1,+\infty)}$$

 $\square\square\square\square$

f(x) = 0

 $\int f(x) dx = a(1 + \ln x) - x$

 $\mathcal{G}(X) = \frac{X}{1 + \ln X} \left(X > 0, X \neq \frac{1}{e} \right) \quad \mathcal{G}(X) = \frac{\ln X}{(1 + \ln X)^2}$



$$f(x) = ax \ln x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + a \cos y = \frac{x}{1 + \ln x} \left(x > 0, x \neq \frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \ln x} = \frac{x}{$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi$ A

and $AF = \frac{1}{2}FB_0$ and $C_0 = 0$

$$\mathbf{A} \square \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$A \square \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \qquad \qquad B \square \sqrt{3} \qquad \qquad C \square \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \qquad \qquad D \square \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

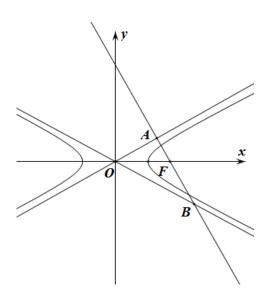
$$D \square \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

 $00000 BF = 2m^{2} AF = m^{2} 00000 X^{2} 00000 \theta^{2} AF = m^{2} 00000 AF = m^{2} 00000 \theta^{2} AF = m^{2} 000000 \theta^{2} AF = m^{2} 00000 \theta^{2} AF = m^{2} 000000 \theta^{2} AF = m^{2} 00000 \theta^{2} AF = m^{2} 000000 \theta^{2} AF = m^{2} 00000 \theta^{2} AF = m^{2} 00000 \theta^{2} AF = m^{2} 00000 \theta^{2} AF = m^{2} 00000$

 $\frac{m}{\sin\theta} = \frac{c}{\sin(150^\circ - 2\theta)} \frac{2m}{\sin\theta} = \frac{c}{\sin 30^\circ} \frac{2m}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 30^\circ} \frac{2m}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{c}{\sin 3$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sin 30^{\circ}}{\sin(150^{\circ} - 2\theta)} = \sin(150^{\circ} - 2\theta) = 100_{\theta} = 30^{\circ} = \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{b}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1$$



$$\mathbf{A} \bigcirc f(\mathbf{x}) \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc X = \frac{\pi}{2} \bigcirc \bigcirc$$

$$\mathsf{B} \square \xrightarrow{f(\ \mathit{X})} \square \square \square \square^{\ \Pi}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\square\square} |f(X_1)| = |f(X_2)|_{\square\square} X_1 = X_2 + 2k \mathbf{1}_{\square} K \in \mathbb{Z}_{\square}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = f(x) = \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right] = 0$$

$$f(x) = |\sin x| \cos x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + 2k\pi \le x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < 2\pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = x < \pi + 2k\pi \end{cases} =$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{Z}} |f(x)| = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{Z}} |f(x_i)| = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{Z}} |f(x_i)| = |f(x_i)|$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]_{0000000} \mathbf{D}_{000000} \mathbf{D}.$$

$$\mathfrak{D}^{2\tau} \square^{f(X)} \square \square \square$$

(3)
$$f(x) = 0$$

$$A_{\square}1_{\square}$$
 $B_{\square}2_{\square}$ $C_{\square}3_{\square}$ $D_{\square}4_{\square}$

 $\int f(x+2\pi) = \sin(x+2\pi) + \cos(x+2\pi) - \sin(x+2\pi) = \sin x + \cos x \sin x = f(x)$

1 | | | | |

 $f(-x) = \sin(-x) + \cos(-x)\sin(-x) = -\sin x - \cos x \sin x \neq f(x)$

2 [[[

 $f(\pi - x) = \sin(\pi - x) + \cos(\pi - x) \sin(\pi - x) = \sin x - \cos x \sin x \neq f(x)$

3 [[[

 $f(x) = \cos x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1$

 $\int_{\Box} f(x) = 0.$

 $\square\square_{\cos X = -1}\square^{\cos X = \frac{1}{2}}.$

 $\int_{1}^{1} \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \int_$

4 [].

 $\sqcap \sqcap \sqcap B$.

 $A \square 0$

B∏1

 $C \square 2$

 $D \square 3$

ПППП

$$(x^2 + ax)(x^2 + ax + 1) = 0 x^2 + ax = 0 x^2 + ax + 1 = 0$$

$$A= \begin{vmatrix} -1,0 \end{vmatrix}$$
 , $A*B=1$

$$200 \quad B_{000000000} \quad x^2 + ax = 0 \\ 000000000000 \quad x^2 + ax + 1 = 0 \\ 0000000000 \quad x^2 + ax = 0 \\ 00000000000$$

$$a^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 2$$
 $a \neq 0$

$$0 = 0 \quad a = 0 \quad a = \pm 2 \quad S = 0, -22 \quad 0 \quad C(S) = 3$$

B

 $A \square 2$

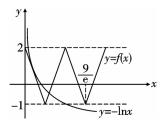
В∏З

C∏4

D∏5

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 6 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



$$h'(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \square \square h'(x) = -e \square \square X = \frac{1}{e} \square h \left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 1 \square$$

$$000 X = \frac{1}{e} 0000000 y = -ex + 20$$

□□□A.

$$\mathbf{A} \left[\frac{8}{3}, +\infty \right]$$

$$\mathsf{B}_{\square}^{\,\left(\,\text{-}\,\infty,\,0\right)}\cup\left[\frac{8}{3},\text{+}\infty\right]$$

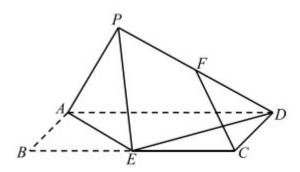
$$\mathbf{D} [(-\infty,0] \cup \left[\frac{8}{3},+\infty\right]$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$

$$\therefore 0 < m < \frac{8}{3}$$

 $0000''00 x \in |x| 1 < x < 3 0000 x^2 - nx - 1 = 000''0000000 n^{1000000} (-\infty, 0] \cup \left[\frac{8}{3}, +\infty\right].$

□□□D.



 $A \square CF / \square AEP$

BOODO CFO PEOODOODOO

 $C \square AE \perp DF$

 $\mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{D}\mathsf{D}\mathsf{D}\mathsf{D}} \overset{APE}{=} \mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{D}} \overset{AECD}{=} \mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{D}} \overset{AD}{=} \mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{D}} \overset{PDE}{=} \mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{D}} \overset{30}{=}$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$

ПППП

 \bigcirc $AP_{\square \square}$ $G_{\square \square \square}$ EG_{\square} $FG_{\square \square \square}$ $CF//EG_{\square \square}$ $AP_{\square \square}$ $CF//EG_{\square \square}$ $ZPEG_{\square \square}$ $ZPDA_{\square \square}$ $ZPDA_{\square \square}$ $ZPDA_{\square \square}$ $ZPDA_{\square}$ $ZPDA_{\square}$

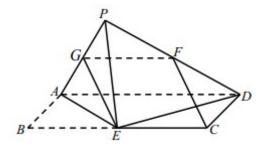
 $\square\square CE//GF\square CE = GF\square$

$$\square C \square AD = 2 \square AB = BE = 1 \square DE = AE = \sqrt{2} \square AE + ED = AD \square AE \perp ED \square AE \perp DE \square AE$$

$$ED \cap DP = D \qquad AE \bot \qquad DEP \qquad PE \subset DEP$$

 $\begin{array}{c} AE \bot EP \\ \square \square AEP = 90 \\ \square \square APE = 90 \\ \square \square AED \\ \square \square APE \cap \square APE \cap \square APE \cap \square APE \cap \square APE \\ \square \square APE \cap \square APE \cap \square APE \\ \square \square APE \\ \square \square APE \cap \square APE \\ \square \square AP$

□□□C.



20__2**021**·____ $f(x) = x + \frac{2}{1 + e^x}$ ____ **4**____

$$\textcircled{1} \ \square \ \stackrel{f(\ X)}{=} \ \square \square \square \square \square \ \stackrel{(\ 0,1)}{=} \ \square \square \square \square$$

(a)
$$y = f(x) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$\textcircled{4} \hspace{0.1cm} \bigcirc \hspace{0.1cm} \overset{\mathcal{Y}=\hspace{0.1cm} f(\hspace{0.1cm} x)}{\bigcirc} \hspace{0.1cm} \bigcirc \hspace{0.1cm} \bigcirc \hspace{0.1cm} \bigcirc \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} 0,0)$$

 $A \square 4$ $B \square 3$ $C \square 2$ $D \square 1$

 $\square\square\square\square$

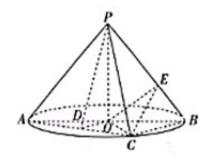
2[[[[

$$\int f(x) = 1 - \frac{2e^x}{(1 + e^x)^2} = 1 - \frac{2}{e^x + e^{x} + 2} \Big|_{e^x + e^{x} + 2} \Big|_{e^x$$

$$1 - \frac{2e^{m}}{(1+e^{m})^{2}} = \frac{m + \frac{2}{1+e^{m}}}{m} = \frac{m}{m} = \frac{m}{m}$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi$ B.

ПП



 $A \square \square AC \perp \square PDO$

 \mathbf{B}

 $C_{\square\square\square}$ $CE_{\square\square\square\square\square\square\square}$ PDO

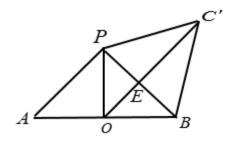
$$\mathbf{D} = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} = CE + OE = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}$$

 $\bigcirc A \bigcirc \triangle A \bigcirc C \bigcirc \bigcirc OA = \bigcirc C \bigcirc D \bigcirc A C \bigcirc OO \bigcirc AC \bot DO \bigcirc$

$$PO \qquad O \qquad PO \bot AC \qquad DO \cap PO = O \\ \square \qquad \square \qquad \square \qquad \square$$

 $\square\square AC\bot\square\square PDO\square\square\square A\square\square$.

$$PC = \sqrt{2} \qquad PB = PC = BC$$



 $\bigcirc O_{\square} E_{\square} C \bigcirc O_{\square} CE + OE_{\square} O_{\square} .$

 $\square \square \square OP = OB \square CP = CB \square$

$$OC = OE + EC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$\square\square\square ABD.$

on.onnona ${
m A}$ o ${
m B}$ of ${
m C}$ on the second contract of the second contract of

| | A | В | С |
|----------|------|------|------|
| 00000 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 000000/0 | 1000 | 2000 | 3000 |

$$A \square A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$$
 $B \square C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$ $C \square C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$ $D \square B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$

$$B \square C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$$

$$C \square C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$$

$$D \square B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi\Delta D$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{A,B,C,D} X_{i} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{A,B,C,D} X_{i} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{A,B,C,$$

 $\square A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C_{\square \square \square} X_{\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square}$

$$P(X=0) = 0.2$$

$$P(X=1000) = 0.8 \times 0.4 = 0.32$$

$$P(X=3000) = 0.8 \times 0.6 \times 0.6 = 0.288$$

$$P(X=6000) = 0.8 \times 0.6 \times 0.4 = 0.192$$

| X | 0 | 1000 | 3000 | 6000 |
|---|-----|------|-------|-------|
| Р | 0.2 | 0.32 | 0.288 | 0.192 |

$$E(X) = 0 \times 0.2 + 1000 \times 0.32 + 3000 \times 0.288 + 6000 \times 0.192 = 2336$$
. A \square

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square\square\square} f(\mathbf{x}) = 3^{x} P(1)_{\square\square}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\square\square\square} f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^3 \square f(2) \square$$

Color
$$f(x) = \log_{12}(x+t) P(2)$$

D____
$$f(x) = \tan x + b$$
 $P(\frac{\pi}{4})$ ____ $b = \pm \sqrt{2}$

$$f(x) = 3^x$$
 $R = 1$ $[-1,1] \in R$

$$X_i \in [-1,1] \quad f(X_i) = 3^{x_i} \quad \Box$$

$$X_{1} \in [-1,1] \qquad X_{2} = X_{1} \in [-1,1] \qquad f(x_{1}) \cdot f(-x_{2}) = f(x_{1}) \cdot f(-x_{2}) = 3^{x_{1}} \cdot 3^{-x_{2}} = 3^{x_{2}} = 3^{x_{1}} \cdot 3^{-x_{2}} = 3^{x_{2}} = 3^{x_{1}} \cdot 3^{-x_{2}} = 3^{x_{2}} = 3^{x_{1}} = 3^{x_{1}} = 3^{x_{2}} = 3^{x_{1}} = 3^{x_{1}}$$

$$\int f(x) = 3^x P(1)$$

$$X_i = 0 \qquad f(X_i) = 0$$

$$X_2 \in [-2,2] \quad f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_2) = 1 \quad f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_2) = 0 \quad B \quad 0$$

$$X_1 \in [-2, 2], X_2 \in [-2, 2]$$
 $-X_2 \in [-2, 2]$

$$f(x) = \log_{12}(x+4)$$

$$\log_{12} 6 < \log_{12} 12 = 1, \log_{12} 2 > 0 \qquad f(x) \in (0,1)$$

$$f(\underline{X}_1) \in (0,1), \ f(-\underline{X}_2) \in (0,1)$$

$$f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_2) \in (0,1) \qquad f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_2) \neq 1$$

$$0000 - \frac{\pi}{4} \le X \le \frac{\pi}{4} 00 - 1 \le \tan X \le 10$$

$$f(x) \in [b-1,b+1]$$

$$0000 f(x) = \tan x + b \Omega P(\frac{\pi}{4}) 000$$

P(a)

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square}^{a_{\!\scriptscriptstyle B}} = 21$$

$$B \sqcap \stackrel{S_i}{=} 32$$

$$C \square_{a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots + a_{2n \cdot 1} = a_{2n}}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \Box \frac{\vec{a}_{1}^{2} + \vec{a}_{2}^{2} + \dots + \vec{a}_{2021}^{2}}{\vec{a}_{2021}} = \vec{a}_{2022}$$

ППППАСО

 $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n$

 $a_{2n} = a_{2n-1} + a_{2n-2} = a_{2n-1} + a_{2n-3} + a_{2n-4} = \cdots = a_{2n-1} + a_{2n-3} + \cdots + a_3 + a_2 = a_{2n-1} + a_{2n-3} + \cdots + a_3 + a_1 = 0$

 $a_{2n}a_{2n+1} = a_{2n+1}(a_{2n+1} + a_{2n+2}) = a_{2n+1}^2 + a_{2n+1}a_{2n+2} = a_{2n+1}^2 + a_{2n+2}(a_{2n+2} + a_{2n+3}) = a_{2n+1}^2 + a_{2n+2}^2 + a_{2n+2}a_{2n+3}$

 $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n$

$$A_{000000000} \frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{27} = 1$$

$$\frac{|PF_1|}{\mathbf{B} \square |PF_2|} = 2$$

$$C \prod |PF_1 + PF_2| = 3\sqrt{6}$$

 $\square\square\square\square ABD$

 $\frac{S_{\Delta F, PQ}}{S_{\Delta F, PQ}} = \frac{|PF_1|}{|PF_2|} = \frac{|QF_1|}{|QF_2|} = \frac{|QF_2|}{|QF_2|} = \frac{|QF_2|}{|QF_$

D.

$$F_{1}(-c,0) = y = \sqrt{3}x_{1} = 3\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$0000000 y = \sqrt{3}x 00 \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{3}000 a^2 + b^2 = c^2 000 a = 3, b = 3\sqrt{3}000 a^2 + b^2 = c^2 000 a = 3, b = 3\sqrt{3}000 a^2 + b^2 = c^2 000 a^2 +$$

$$000000000 \frac{X^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{27} = 1$$

$$S_{\Delta F_{1}PQ} = \frac{1}{2} \times |PF_{1}| \times |PQ| \times \sin \angle F_{1}PQ = \frac{|PF_{1}|}{|PF_{2}|} = \frac{1}{2} \times |PF_{2}| \times |PQ| \times \sin \angle F_{2}PQ = \frac{|PF_{1}|}{|PF_{2}|} = \frac{|PF_{2}|}{|PF_{2}|} = \frac{1}{2} \times |PF_{2}| \times |PQ| \times \sin \angle F_{2}PQ = \frac{|PF_{1}|}{|PF_{2}|} = \frac{|PF_{2}|}{|PF_{2}|} = \frac{1}{2} \times |PF_{2}| \times |PQ| \times \sin \angle F_{2}PQ = \frac{|PF_{1}|}{|PF_{2}|} = \frac{1}{2} \times |PF_{2}| \times |PF_{2}| \times |PF_{2}| \times |PF_{2}| \times |PF_{2}| = \frac{1}{2} \times |PF_{2}| \times |PF_{2}| \times |PF_{2}| = \frac{1}{2} \times |PF_{2}| \times |PF_{2}| \times |PF_{2}| = \frac{1}{2} \times |PF_{2}| = \frac{1}{2} \times |PF_{2}| \times |PF_{2}| = \frac{1}{2} \times |PF$$

$$\frac{S_{\Delta F_1 PQ}}{S_{\Delta F_2 PQ}} = \frac{|QF_1|}{|QF_2|} = \frac{8}{4} = 2 \underbrace{|PF_1|}{|PF_2|} = 2 \underbrace{|B|}_{\square \square}$$

$$|PF_1| - |PF_2| = 6 \quad |PF_1| = 12, |PF_2| = 6 \quad |PF_1| = 12, |PF_2| = 6 \quad |PF_1| = 12, |PF_2| = 6$$

$$\Box \Box \triangle PF_1F_2 \Box \Box \cos \angle F_1PF_2 = \frac{12^2 + 6^2 - 12^2}{2 \times 12 \times 6} = \frac{1}{4} \Box$$

$$|PF_1 + PF_2| = 6\sqrt{6}$$

$$\triangle PF_1F_2 \bigcirc \sin \angle F_1PF_2 = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \angle F_1PF_2} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \bigcirc$$

$$\bigcap_{P^{\square}} S_{\triangle PF_1F_2} = \frac{1}{2} \times |F_1F_2| \times d = \frac{1}{2} |PF_1| \times |PF_2| \times \sin \angle F_1 PF_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times d = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \quad 000 \quad d = \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{2} \quad 000 \quad D \quad 000.$$

 $\square\square\square ABD.$

$$\mathbf{A} \square f(x) \square_{\mathbf{R}} \square \square \square \square \square \qquad \qquad \mathbf{B} \square f\left(\hat{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) < ff - \log_5 0.2) < (\ln \pi)$$

Cool
$$f(x) = -1$$
 Dool $f(x) = kx$ 4 Dool $f(x) = kx$

 $\square\square\square\square$ BCD

$$\ \, {\stackrel{f(x)}{\scriptstyle =}} \, {\stackrel{=}{\scriptstyle =}} \, {\stackrel{=}$$

$$-3 < e^{\frac{1}{2}} < 1 < \ln \pi \mod f(x) \mod B \mod g(x) = f(x) + 1 = e^{x} \cdot x^{3} + 1 \mod C \mod C \mod C$$

00000000000 D00000000.

$$\int f(x) > 0 \quad X > 3 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad X < 3 \quad X <$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) e^{(-\infty, -3)} e^{(-3, +\infty)} e^{(-3, +\infty)$$

$$f(-\log_5 0.2) = \left(-\log_5 \frac{1}{5}\right) = f(1) \int_{0}^{1} f(x) \int_{0}^{1} (-3, +\infty) dx dx$$

$$00-3

$$000-f\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$$$

$$f\left(\hat{e}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) < ff\left(-\log_5 0.2\right) < \left(\ln \pi\right)$$

$$0000 C_{00} g(x) = f(x) + 1 = e^{x} \cdot x^{3} + 1_{000} g(-3) = e^{3} \cdot (-3)^{3} + 1 = 1 - \frac{27}{e^{3}} < 0_{00}$$

$$0000 \quad D_{000} \quad f(x) = kx_{00000} \quad e^{x} \cdot x^{2} = kx_{000000} \quad x = 0_{0000000} \quad 4_{00000000} \quad e^{x} \cdot x^{2} = k_{0} \quad 3_{00000}$$

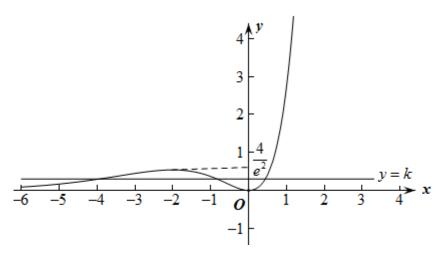
$$\prod K(x) = e^x \cdot x(x+2) > 0 \qquad x > 0 \qquad x < -2 \qquad$$

$$\prod H(x) = e^x \cdot x(x+2) < 0 \quad -2 < x < 0 \quad$$

$$\prod_{x} H(x) = e^{x} \cdot x^{2} \left[(-\infty, -2) \left[(0, +\infty) \right] \right]$$

$$h(-2) = e^{2} (-2)^{2} = \frac{4}{e^{2}} \ln h(0) = e^{0} \cdot 0^{2} = 0$$

$$\int h(x) = e^x \cdot x^2$$

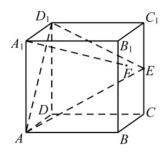


 $0 < k < \frac{4}{e^{r}} 0 0 0 e^{x} \cdot x^{2} = k 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 f(x) = kx 0 4 0 0 0 0.$

ПППВСО

1 = 0 = 0

0000000 f(x) 000000000.

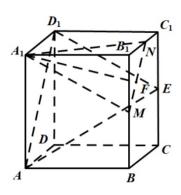


 $\mathbf{A} \square \square^F \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

 $\operatorname{BD}^{AF} \operatorname{D}^{BE} \operatorname{DDDDD}$

 $\operatorname{Cl}^{AF} \operatorname{D}^{DE} \operatorname{DDDD}$

 $\square\square\square\square ABD$



$$MN \not\subset DAE$$
 $AD_1 \subseteq DAE$ $MN//DAE$

$$AM//QE AM\ddot{\mathsf{E}} QAE QE \subset QAE AM//QAE QE \subset QAE QE \subset QAE QE = QAE$$

$$\square^{M\!N\cap A\!M=M}$$

$$\operatorname{cond} AMN / \operatorname{co} QAE$$

$$AF \bigcirc DAE \bigcirc AF \not\subset DAE \bigcirc$$

$$\prod_{\square \square} AF \subset AMN$$

 $000\,F000000\,M\!N_0000\,\mathbf{A}\,000$

$${\scriptstyle 00000}\stackrel{AF}{\scriptstyle 0}{\scriptstyle BE}{\scriptstyle 00000000} \, {\scriptstyle B} \, {\scriptstyle 000}$$

$$\begin{smallmatrix} & & F_{00} & M_{000000} & A^F_{000} & D^E_{000000} & C_{000} \end{smallmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} M\!N//A\!D_{\square} & M\!N\!\not\subset_{\square} ABD_{\square} & AD_{\square} & ABD_{\square} \end{array}$$

 $\sqcap\sqcap\sqcap\mathsf{ABD}.$

$$\mathsf{A}_{\square} \overset{f(\ \mathit{X})}{====} \mathsf{D}_{\square} \mathsf{D}_{\square}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \square \omega = 4$$

$$\mathbf{D} = f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \end{bmatrix} = k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

$$\frac{3\tau}{2} < \frac{3\pi\omega}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \le \frac{5\tau}{2} \mod \frac{16}{9} < \omega \le 2 \mod \omega = 2 \mod B \mod f(x) \mod 2 \mod A \mod x = \frac{\pi}{24} \mod f(x) = \sqrt{3} \mod x = \frac{\pi}{24} \mod x = \frac$$

000
$$C$$
 0000 $-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\tau \le 4x + \frac{\pi}{6} \le \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\tau$ 0000 D 00.

$$f(x) = 2\frac{1 + \cos 2\omega x}{2} + \sqrt{3}\sin 2\omega x - 1 = 2\sin\left(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\prod_{x \in \mathcal{X}} f(x) = \left(\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{T}{4} \leq$$

 $000 f(x) 000 \left(0, \frac{3\tau}{8}\right) 00000 2 00000$

$$\mathbb{I} \times (0, \frac{3\pi}{8}) = 2\omega X + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi\omega}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\frac{3\tau}{2} < \frac{3\pi\omega}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5\tau}{2} \\ \boxed{000} \\ \frac{16}{9} < \omega \leq \frac{28}{9} \\ \boxed{000} \\ \frac{16}{9} < \omega \leq 2 \\ \boxed{0}$$

$$\omega \in Z \quad \omega = 2 \quad \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{B}$$

 $\sqcap \sqcap \Delta D.$

$$A_{0000} f(x) = 2m_{00000000} m \in (0,1)$$

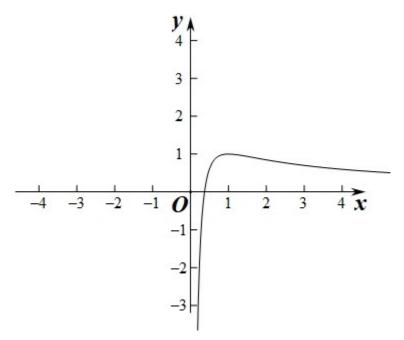
$$B \Box D y = f(x) \Box y = kx \Box D \Box D \Box D \Box D \Box D \Box K = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$\mathsf{Coood}_{X>1}\mathsf{ood}\,f(x)>\frac{X+1}{\operatorname{e}^x}\mathsf{ood}$$

$$D = \frac{3}{2} \ln 2 + 1 < \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{e}$$

ППППВСО

 $f(x) = \frac{-\ln x}{x^2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} f(x) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (0,1) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1,+\infty) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} f(x)$



 $000 \ f(x) = 2m 00000000 \ 0 < 2m < 1 00 0 < m < \frac{1}{2} 0 A 000$

$$\frac{\ln X_0 + 1}{X_0} = \frac{-\ln X_0}{X_0^2} (-X_0) \Rightarrow \ln X_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow X_0 = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} K = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$_{k\leq 0}$$
 $k=\frac{\mathrm{e}}{2}$ B

$$\therefore$$
1< x < e^x

:.
$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} > \frac{x + 1}{e^x} = \frac{\ln e^x + 1}{e^x} = f(e^x) \square \square \square$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\ln 2+1 < \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{e} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{3}{2}\ln 2+1}{2\sqrt{2}} < \frac{2}{e} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2}\ln 8+1}{2\sqrt{2}} < \frac{\ln e+1}{e} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln 2\sqrt{2}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} < \frac{\ln e+1}{e}$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f\left(2\sqrt{2}\right) \prod_{n\to\infty} f\left(n\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} 2\sqrt{2} > \lim_{n\to\infty} f\left(n\right) \prod_{n\to\infty} f\left(n\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} f\left(n\right) = \lim_{n\to$

□□□BCD.

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square}^{2}_{\square}^{f(x)}_{\square\square\square}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{0}}^{X=-1} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbf{0}}^{f(X)} \mathbf{0}_{\mathbf{0}}$$

$$C \square f(2021) = 2$$

$$D_{000} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} |x|_{004}$$

□□□□AC

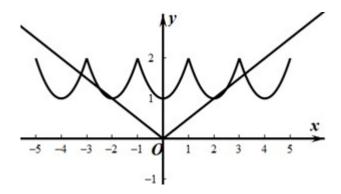
 $\int f(2+x) = f(x) \int f(2-x) = f(x) \int f(x) = f(x) \int f(x) = f(x) \int f(x) = f(x) = f(x) \int f$

 $\bigcirc \mathbf{C} = \frac{1}{2} | \mathbf{x} |_{\mathbf{C}} \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{$

A 0000000 R_{0000} f(x) 00000 X_{00} f(2+x) = f(x) 00000 f(x) 002000000000 **A** 00000

 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} =$

C = 0 $f(2021) = (1) = 1^2 + 1 = 2 = 0$



 $000000000_{6}0000000000 f(x) = \frac{1}{2} |x|_{0.6}00000 D 00000$

□□□AC.

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square\square} a + b = 2 \lim_{\square\square} \lg a + \lg b \le 0$$

B□□
$$ab$$
- a - $2b$ =0□□ a + $2b$ ≥9

$$C_{a+b=2} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{1}{ab} - \frac{1}{2} \ge \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$D \Box \Box \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{b+2} = \frac{1}{3} \Box \Box ab + a + b \ge 14 + 6\sqrt{6}$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi$ ACD

$$0 \quad A \quad 0 \quad b > 0 \quad 0 \quad 2 = a + b \cdot 2\sqrt{ab} \quad ab, 1$$

$$\overrightarrow{ab}$$
..8 \overrightarrow{ab} \overrightarrow{ab} .8 $\overrightarrow{a+2b}$.8 $\overrightarrow{a+2b}$.8 $\overrightarrow{a+2b}$.8

 $\Box \Box C \Box \Box \Box a + b = 2 \Box$

$$b = \sqrt{5}a = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

___ *a* > 0__ *b* > 0____ *b* > 1__

$$f(0) = 0 \text{ or } f\left(1 - x\right) + f\left(x\right) = 1 \text{ or } f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (x) \text{ or } f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \underline{\qquad} f\left(\frac{\ln 3}{3}\right) = \underline{\qquad} .$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} < \frac{\ln 3}{3} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{i=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 \prod_{i=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{i=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$f(0) = 0 \qquad f(0) + (1) = 1 \qquad f(1) = 1$$

$$\int \frac{d}{3} \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (x)$$

$$I(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

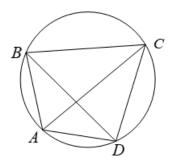
$$\frac{1}{2} = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \le f\left(\frac{\ln 3}{3}\right) \le \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\ln 3}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}.$

 $AB-BC-CD-DA_{\square\square\square}A_{\square}B_{\square}C_{\square}D_{\square\square\square\square\square\square}AC_{\square}BD_{\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square} \\ |AB|+|AD|=4 \\ {\square} \angle DAB=120 \\ {\square} |BD|_{\square\square\square\square\square}$

$$\triangle ADC = \angle ABC_{\Box\Box}^{|AC|}_{\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box}$$



 $0000^{2\sqrt{3}}$ 4

$$\square AB = X_{\square}AD = Y_{\square\square}X + Y = 4_{\square\square\triangle}ABD_{\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square} |BD\rangle_{\min} = 2\sqrt{3}_{\square\square}\angle ADC = \angle ABC_{\square\square\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square\square}AC_{\square}$$

$$AB = X AD = Y X + Y = 4 \triangle ABD$$

$$|BD|^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy\cos 120^\circ$$

$$= x^{2} + y^{2} + xy = (x + y)^{2} - xy \ge (x + y)^{2} - \left(\frac{x + y}{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{3}{4}(x + y)^{2} = 12$$

$$3 \times y_{\text{min}} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

 $\square AC$

$$\frac{|BD|}{\sin A} = 2R = |AC| = |AC| = 4$$

$$00000^{2\sqrt{3}}04$$

$$f(x) \ge f(0)$$

$$1 < a \le 2$$

$$f(0) = -1 \lim_{n \to \infty} f(n) = f(-1) = (3-a) + 1 + 3 - 2a = 1 \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{n+1} = 0$$

$$f(x) \ge f(0)$$
 $f(x) + 1 \ge 0$ $x \ge 0$ $x < 0$ $f(x) + 1 \ge 0$ $x < 0$

$$f(0) = \log_a 1 - 1 = -1$$

$$ff(0) = f(-1) = (3-a) + 1 + 3 - 2a = 1$$

$$f(x) \ge f(0) \qquad f(x) + 1 \ge 0$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + 1 = \begin{cases} (3 - a)x^2 - x + 4 - 2a, x < 0 \\ \log_a(x+1), x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2(3-a)} > 0$$

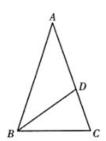
$$\bigcirc g(\vec{x}) \geq 0 \qquad g(0) = 4 - 2a \geq 0 \qquad a \leq 2 \bigcirc$$

$$0^{3-} a < 0$$
 $0 > 3$ $0 = (3-a)x^2 - x + 4 - 2a$

$$00001 < a \le 20$$

$$00000201 < a \le 2$$

.



$$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$$

$$\angle A = \angle ABD = \angle DBC = 36 \quad \angle C = \angle BDC = 72$$

$$\square \square_{\triangle ABC} \sim_{\triangle BCD} \square \square \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{BC}{CD} \square \square AD = BD = BC = 1.$$

$$\Box_{AB=AC=X} \Box_{CD=X-1} \Box_{X-1} = \frac{1}{X-1} \Box_{X-1}$$

$$X = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}$$
.

$$\sin 234 = \sin(180 + 54) = -\sin 54 = -\cos 36$$

$$0.536 = \frac{x^2 + x^2 - 1}{2x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}$$

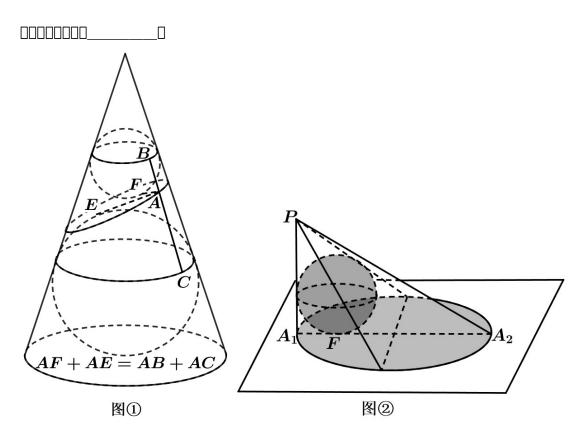
$$\sin 234^{\circ} = -\frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}.$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$$
 - $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$.

ППППП

0000000 E T

 $E \cap F \cap \cap \cap \cap \cap \cap$



 $0000\frac{2}{3}$

$$\bigcirc O_{\square} \stackrel{AA_2}{=} \stackrel{F_1}{=} , \square \stackrel{AP}{=} \stackrel{AP}{=} 0 \\ \square O_{\square} O_{\square} O_{\square} O_{\square} O_{\square} \\ \square O_{\square} O_$$

$$tan \angle EPO = \frac{2}{3} tan \angle APA_2 = \frac{2 \times \frac{2}{3}}{1 - \frac{4}{9}} = \frac{12}{5} \square$$

$$\triangle APA_2 AP=5$$

$$\therefore AA_2 = AP \times \frac{12}{5} = 12_{00} = 2a = 12$$
, $a = 6$

 $\prod_{00000} F_1 \\ 00000000000 \\ AF_1 = 2 \\ 0$

∴ a- c=2,c=4□

 $e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2}{3}$.

 $\boxed{00000}\frac{2}{3}$

$$X \in (0,1)_{00} f(x) = x^2_{0000} F(x) = (x-1) f(x) - 1_0[-4,5]_{00}$$

00007

$$f(x) + f(-x) = 0 f(-x) = -f(x) f(x)$$

$$\underset{(x,y)}{\text{ on }} f(1+x) = f(x) \underset{(x,y)}{\text{ on }} f(x) = (-\infty,0]_{(x,y)}$$

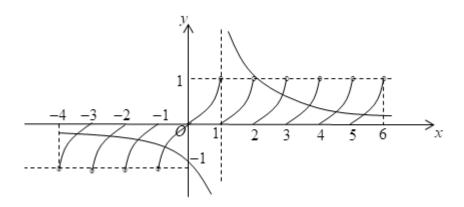
$$\bigcap F(x) = 0 \cap \bigcap f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} \cap \bigcap F(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} \cap \bigcap F(x) = 0$$

$$000 \ X \in (0,1) \ 00 \ f(X) = X^2 \ 00000 \ y = f(X) \ 0 \ y = \frac{1}{X-1} \ 000000$$

$$000000000000 y = f(x) 0 y = \frac{1}{x-1} 0000[-4,5] 00 7 0000$$

$$F(x) = (x-1) f(x) - 1 [-4, 5]$$

000007.



$$020000000000 y = f(x) 0 y = \frac{1}{x-1} 000000$$

$$X_{3} = X_{n-1} = X_{n-1$$

$$\frac{221\tau}{3}$$

$$\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$F(x) = 0_{\square \square} f(x) = 1_{\square \square} \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$g(x) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) g(x) = \cos(\pi)$$

$$00000[0,\pi] \quad \mathcal{G}(x) = \frac{1}{3} \quad 0000 \quad x_1 \quad x_2$$

$$X_7 \square X_8 \square X = \frac{25}{3} \pi \square \square$$

 $2S_n - (X_1 + X_2) = (X_1 + X_2) + (X_2 + X_3) + \dots + (X_7 + X_8)$

$$\square 2S_n - (x_1 + x_2) = \frac{17\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{25}{3}\pi\right)}{2} = \frac{221\pi}{3}.$$

 $00000\frac{221\tau}{3}$

 $f(-ax + \ln x + 1) + f(ax - \ln - 1) \ge 2f(1) - x \in [1, e^2]$

$$\operatorname{dod}\frac{1}{e} \leq a \leq \frac{4}{e^2}$$

ПППГ

$$\lim_{X \to a} \frac{\ln x}{x} \le a \le \frac{\ln x + 2}{x} \quad x \in [1, e^2] \quad \text{ond } g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad h(x) = \frac{\ln x + 2}{x} \quad \text{ond } g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad h(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \text{ond } g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad h(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \text{ond } g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad h(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \text{ond } g(x) = \frac{$$

 $\Box\Box f(x)\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box$

$$f(-ax + \ln x + 1) = f(ax - \ln x - 1)$$

$$f(-ax+\ln x+1)+f(ax-\ln x-1) \ge 2f(1)$$

$$f(\partial X - \ln X - 1) \ge f(1)$$

$$f(x) = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\log |ax - \ln x - 1| \le 1 \log x \le \left[1, e^2\right]$$

$$g(x)$$
 [1, e) $(e, e^2]$

$$\prod_{x \in A(x)} h(x) \prod_{x \in A(x)} [1, e^2] \prod_{x \in A(x)} h(x) \prod_{x \in$$

$$h(x)_{\min} = h(e^2) = \frac{4}{e^2}$$

$$\prod_{e} \frac{1}{e} \leq a \leq \frac{4}{e^{i}}.$$

$$00000\frac{1}{e} \le a \le \frac{4}{e^2}$$

 $\square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

4*x*- *y*- 2=0

$$\int f(x) = \ln x + \frac{2+x}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 \quad f(1) = 4 \quad 0 \quad f(1) = 2 \quad 0$$

 $\textcircled{1}^{\textit{(j)}} \textbf{(j)} \textbf{(j)}$

4
$$f(x) = 0$$

[][]**15**

 $00000 \ f(x) \ 0000000 \ \frac{\pi}{2} \ 00000000 \ \frac{\pi}{2} \ f(x) \ 0000000_{\omega} > 0 \ 000 \ \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \cdot k_{\square} \ _{k \in Z} \ 0000 \ \omega = 4k^{\square} \omega$

$$f(x) = \sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \le 4x + \frac{\pi}{4} \le \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi - \frac{3\pi}{16} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f\left(\frac{3\pi}{16}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{5}+9}{2}$$

$$d = \frac{|2\cos\theta - \sin\theta + 3|}{\sqrt{2}} \le \frac{\sqrt{5} + 3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{5}+9}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{e'} \frac{4}{e'} \right]$$

$$\int f(x) = 2^{2-x} - 1 = 0_{000} x = 2_{0}$$

$$\int (x)^{2} = x^{2} - ae^{x} = 0$$

$$\left| \left| \right| \right| \right| \right| \right| \right| \right| \right| < 3 \right| \right|$$

$$\square H(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} \square \square H(x) = \frac{2x - x^2}{e^x} \square_{X \in \{13\}} \square$$

$$1 < x < 2$$

$$\therefore L(x)_{max} = L(2) = \frac{4}{e^2} L(1) = \frac{1}{e^2} L(3) = \frac{9}{e^3}$$

$$\min\left[\frac{1}{e'}\frac{4}{e^2}\right]$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi$ 57π

 $\sin\theta = \frac{PA}{PQ} = \frac{3}{PQ} \sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

 $(PQ)_{\min} = 2\sqrt{3}_{000} AQ_{00000} \sqrt{3}_{00} A_{0} BC_{0000} \sqrt{3}_{0}$

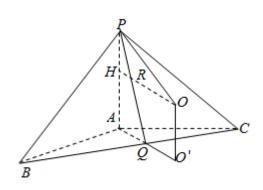
 $\square \Delta ABC_{\square \square \square \square \square \square \square} \mathcal{O} \square \square \mathcal{O} \mathcal{O} //PA_{\square}$

 $00\frac{6}{\sin 120^{0}} = 2r_{000} r_{1} = 2\sqrt{3} \quad 000 OA = 2\sqrt{3},$

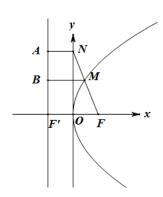
 $\Box_{H}\Box_{PA}\Box_{OOOO}OH = OA = 2\sqrt{3}, PH = \frac{3}{2}\Box_{OOOO}OH = OA = 2\sqrt{3}$

 $OP = R = \sqrt{PH^2 + OH^2} = \frac{\sqrt{57}}{2}$

 $00000 P- ABC_{000000000} S=4\tau R^2 = 4\tau \times (\frac{\sqrt{57}}{2})^2 = 57\pi$



00006



____.

 $\square\square\square\square \, ^{9\tau}$

00000000 *P- ABCD*0000 *PE*0000000

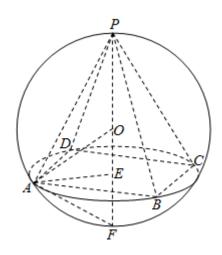
 $0000000 \triangle \textit{PAF} \\ 0000000 \textit{AE} \\ \bot \textit{PF} \\ 0$

$$PA^2 = PF \cdot PE$$

$$AE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}AB = \sqrt{2} \qquad PA = \sqrt{2^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{6} \qquad PE = 2$$

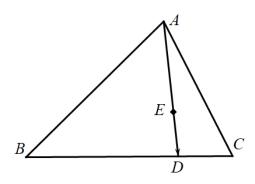
$$00(\sqrt{6})^2 = PF \times 2000_{2R} = PF = 3000 R = \frac{3}{2}$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box^{9\tau}$.



$$t = (\lambda - 1)^2 + \mu^2$$

$$0000\frac{9}{10}$$



$$\triangle ABC \square BD = \frac{3}{4}BC \square$$

$$\therefore AD = \stackrel{\text{\tiny [I]}}{AB} + BD = AB + \frac{3}{4}BC = AB + \frac{3}{4}(AC - AB) = \frac{1}{4}AB + \frac{3}{4}AC$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} AD_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 0 \leq k \leq 1$$

$$\therefore AE = \frac{k}{4}AB + \frac{3k}{4}AC_{\square}$$

$$AE = \lambda AB + \mu AC$$

$$\lambda = \frac{k}{4}$$

$$\mu = \frac{3k}{4}$$

$$\therefore t = (\lambda - 1)^2 + \mu^2 = \left(\frac{k}{4} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3k}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{5k^2}{8} - \frac{k}{2} + 1$$

$$\therefore 0 k = \frac{2}{5} = 0 t = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = \frac{9}{10}$$

 $00000\frac{9}{10}$

$$f(x) = x^{2} - \frac{a}{2} \ln x - \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore \prod f(x) \prod \left[\frac{1}{16}, 1\right] = 0$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = f(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 2x - \frac{a}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4x^2 - x - a}{2x}$$

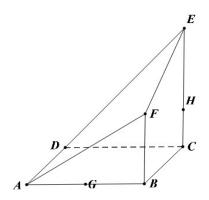
$$0 g(x) = 4x^2 - x - a 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X = \frac{1}{8} 0$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 - a - \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{16} - a_{\square}$$

$$g(x)_{\text{mex}} = 4 \times 1^2 - a - 1 = 3 - a$$

$$f(x), 0$$
 3- $a, 0$ $a, 3$

$$\prod_{\text{CONT}} \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{16} \right] \cup [3, +\infty)$$



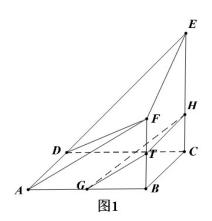
- $\textcircled{1} \ \square \ CH = 1 \ \square \square HG / / \square \square \ ADF \square$
- $\bigcirc \bigcirc CD \bigcirc AE \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$
- $\ \, \exists \, \Box \Box \Box \, H \Box \, \mathit{GH} \bot \mathit{DF} \Box$

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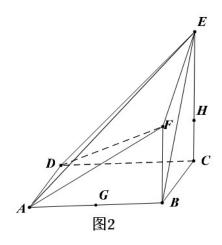
 $\square \square \square BF \square \square T \square \square \square \square \square TGH / / \square ADF \square \square \square \square \square$

1

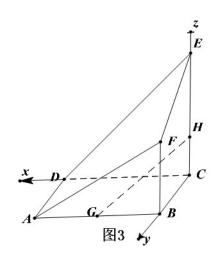


 $BF \qquad T \qquad GH \ \ \, HT \ \ \, GT \qquad BT \ \ \, | \ \ \, BT \ \ \, | \ \ \, BT \ \ \, | \ \ \, BC \ \ \, | \ \ \, | \ \ \, BC \ \ \, | \ \ \, | \ \ \, BC \ \ \, | \ \ \, | \ \ \, BC \ \ \, | \ \ \, | \$

$TH\|AD\square$

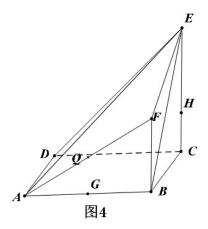


C000000 $\bar{C}D$, $\bar{C}B$, $\bar{C}E$ 000000 X, Y, Z00000000 3 00000000



$$GH \perp DF \Rightarrow \vec{G}H \cdot \vec{D}F = 0$$

 $\boxed{4}\boxed{1}4\boxed{1}$



 $000000 d_{000000000} BE = 3\sqrt{2},$

$$V_{E-ABF} = \frac{1}{3} \times S_{ABF} \times BC = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2 \times 3 = 3$$
 $3\sqrt{2}d = 3 \Rightarrow d = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

 $\bigcirc Q_{\square\square\square} \ ABE_{\square\square\square\square} \ \ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ \square @ \bigcirc .$

1134.

 \bigcirc OB//FA $_{\bigcirc}$ \triangle ABF $_{\bigcirc}$

 $\Box\Box\Box$

 $\square\square \triangle ABF\square\square\square$.

$${}_{\square} OB / / FA_{\square} |OM| \dashv OF |= 1_{{}_{\square\square}} B_{\square} MA_{{}_{\square\square\square\square\square\square}} A^{(X_1, Y_1)} {}_{\square} B^{(X_2, Y_2)} {}_{\square}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} J_{n,n} = ny - 1 (m > 0) = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} y^{2} - 4my + 4 = 0$$

$$000 \stackrel{I}{=} 000 \stackrel{C}{=} 00000000000 \stackrel{\Delta}{=} (-4m)^2 - 16 > 0 \stackrel{m>1}{=} 0$$

$$000000 y_1 y_2 = 4_{000} 2y_2^2 = 4_{000} y_2 > 0_{000} y_2 = \sqrt{2}_{0}$$

$$00000\sqrt{2}$$



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